

Benjamin French
L I S T London June 15 1837

OF

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THE ANIMALS

1837

IN

THE GARDENS

OF THE

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY;

London Gardens

WITH NOTICES RESPECTING THEM.

MAY, 1837.

THIRTEENTH PUBLICATION.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

As the Collection is liable to continual change, from the transfer of specimens to more convenient quarters, from casualties, or other causes of removal from the Gardens, and from accessions; some irregularities may be observed in this List, notwithstanding the accuracy of the account at the time of its going to press. These will be corrected in the succeeding Editions, and new ones will be put forth so frequently as to obviate as far as possible the inconvenience alluded to.

N.B. It is to be observed that the Council of the Society do not hold themselves responsible for the nomenclature used, nor for any opinions expressed or statements made in this publication.

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L I S T

OF

THE ANIMALS, &c.

FROM the Entrance Lodge (1) the Visitor turns to the right hand where will be seen a range of Aviaries (2), in which, besides various Breeds of the domestic Fowl, there are the following Galinaceous Birds.

REEVES'S PHEASANT. (See Page 10.)

Hybrids between Reeves's and the common Pheasant.

This is the only produce which it has been possible to obtain from the former bird, no female of that species having yet been brought to Europe, or even, it is believed, to Canton.

SONNERAT'S JUNGLE FOWL.

Gallus Sonnerattii, Temm.

This is one of the Indian species of wild or Jungle Fowls, from which some of our various domestic breeds are generally supposed to have been derived.

JAPANESE PEA FOWLS.

Pavo cristatus, Linn. var.?

COMMON PHEASANT.

Phasianus Colchicus, Linn.

GOLD PHEASANTS.

Phasianus pictus, Linn.

Presented by A. E. Fuller, Esq., and the late John Fuller, Esq.

SILVER PHEASANTS.

Phasianus nycthemerus Linn.

CHINESE RING-NECKED PHEASANTS.

Phasianus torquatus, Temm.

Presented by John Russell Reeves, Esq.

TEMMINCK'S HORNED PHEASANT. (Male.)

Tragopan Temminckii, Gray.

This beautiful species was presented to the Society by John Russell Reeves, Esq., of Canton.

GUINEA PINTADO.

Numida Meleagris, Linn.

Brought originally from Africa, but has long been domesticated in Britain. Is very prolific, but the young are difficult to rear.

RED CURASSOWS. (See page 27.)

RED CURASSOWS (variety). (See page 27.)

CRESTED CURASSOWS. (See page 27.)
 RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOWS. (See page 28.)
 STOCK DOVES.

Columba Oenas, Linn.

A pair of this species, which is quite distinct from the *Columba livia* or *Biset*, from which all the numerous varieties of our *domestic Pigeons* have been derived, was presented by Miss Phelps.

RING-DOVES, OR WOOD PIGEONS.

Columba Palumbus, Linn.

Called also the *Wood Queest* in England, and the *Cushat* in Scotland. Breed in all parts of Great Britain; but their numbers are much increased here in the winter by migrations from the Northern parts of Europe and Asia; in the middle parts of both they are abundant wherever there are woods.

After having visited the Aviaries, return down the same path and along the Terrace (3) to the Pit (4), in which are kept several Bears, among them the

LARGE AMERICAN BEAR. (A Female.)

From the Northern parts of America. It is probably identical with the *European brown Bear*, although it surpasses in size most individuals of that race.—Presented to the Society by the Rev. Edgell Edgell.

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.

Ursus Americanus, Pall.

Native of North America, living on vegetables, roots, and fruits; but it occasionally resorts to the sea-coasts, and then it feeds on fish. Is much smaller than the *Euro-pean Bear*.—A specimen from Canada was presented to the Society by the Earl of Dalhousie.—Specimens have also been presented by J. Hoffmann, Esq., J. L. Lewis, Esq., — Davison, Esq., Lieut. Cannon, Lord Goderich, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

CINNAMON BEARS. (Male and Female.)

Imported and presented by the Hudson's Bay Company. They are animals of the year 1829. *Cinnamon Bears*, also called *Chocolate Bears*, are considered a variety of the preceding species. In a wild state they are said to be much more powerful, fierce, and vicious than the *black Bear*, and to inhabit the open and upland grounds of their native country, whilst the *black Bears* are found only in the close and wooded districts. Notwithstanding the violence of their disposition when wild, under domestication they become as tame and tractable as the others. Their range through the Northern parts of America equals that of the *black Bear*.

Adjoining the Bear-pit is a rustic seat in which the wife of one of the under-keepers is permitted to attend during the hours of exhibition for the sale of cakes and fruit, &c.

From this part of the Terrace are best seen the collection of

BALD-HEAD PIGEONS,

which are kept in the roof of the neighbouring building (5). These birds are the best *Tumblers* of all the varieties of *Fancy Pigeons*.

Below the Terrace, on the North side, is an enclosed LAWN WITH A POND FOR AQUATIC BIRDS (6), in which the following are at present kept.

COMMON CORMORANT.

Carbo Cormoranus, Meyer.

This bird inhabits the rocky coasts of Great Britain, and is found in various parts of the world, but especially in the colder regions. It lives on fish, which it takes by diving—One of the specimens was presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq.

BLACK SWANS.

Cygnus atratus, Meyer.

Natives of New South Wales, but are sufficiently domesticated to breed in this country.—These birds were reared by Sir Robert Heron, at Stubton in Lincolnshire, and presented by him to the Society. They now breed freely in the menagerie. Others have been presented by Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, and R. W. Hay, Esq.

CEREOPSIS GEESE.

Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ, Lath.

A beautiful species from New Holland, which there is reason to hope may be domesticated in this country.—Four pairs were included in the splendid donation made to the Society by His Majesty. They have reared young ones every year since they have been in the Society's possession.

SHIELDRAKES.

Anas Tadorna, Linn.

These are found plentifully on parts of the coasts of England, where they breed principally in rabbit-holes in the ground. They inhabit similar places in the Western parts of Europe.—Part of the birds here exhibited were presented by the Council of the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden one pair of them was hatched and reared in 1827. Other young ones have been hatched in their present situation.

WILD DUCKS.

Anas Boschas, Linn.

BARNACLE GEESE.

Anser leucopsis, Bechst.

Breed in the Arctic countries, and go to the South in the winter, both in Europe and America. Are seen in winter on our Northern and Western coasts. It was to this species that in the darker ages the marvellous origin was ascribed of its being formed in the shell called the Barnacle.

WIDGEONS. (Male and Female.)

Anas Penelope, Linn.

BRENT OR BRAND GEESE.

Anser Bernicla, —.

Like the *Barnacle Geese*, with which, in consequence of their specific name, they are often confounded, they visit our shores in the winter, but in much greater numbers. They retire in the spring to the colder regions of the North, even to within the Arctic Circle, and breed in great numbers on the Islands in the Polar Sea, migrating afterwards into Europe and America.

AMERICAN WOOD, OR SUMMER TEAL. (See page 14.)

Anas sponsa, Linn.

The *Crowned Cranes* and other *Wading Birds* from the large Aviaries are turned into this Enclosure during the day-time.

The remainder of the *Aquatic Birds* will be found in the ENCLOSURES (15), (16), (25), (28), and (39).

In descending from the Terrace, the building which immediately presents itself is the LLAMA-HOUSE (5). In this are for the present exhibited specimens of the

DROMEDARIES. (Male and Female.)

Camelus Dromedarius, Linn.

The term Dromedary, though commonly applied to the one-humped or Arabian Camel, is scarcely a correct expression, since it is applied to a particular breed of these animals, of great swiftness, and used for purposes of dispatch. There is also a light breed of the two-humped Camel, celebrated in China for its extraordinary rapidity.

Of the Genus *Camelus* there are two distinct species; one, the Bactrian or two-

humped Camel, exclusively confined to central Asia and Tartarian China ; the Arabian or one-humped Camel, which from the earliest epoch of history has been employed as a beast of burden. Without this animal the deserts of Arabia and Northern Africa would be almost impassable, but through these wastes of sand the caravan of Camels wends its way, patient of thirst and hunger, and heavily laden with merchandise ; the average pace of the heavily-loaded Camel is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and this at the rate of from 7 to 8 hours per day for many days in succession. The distance from Aleppo to Bussora across the Great Desert, (about 720 British miles,) was traversed by Mr. Carmichael in 322 travelling hours, by Col. Capper in 370, and by Mr. Hunter in 299 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Presented by Sir Thomas Reade, British Consul at Tunis, and Honorary Member of the Society.

Between the Lawn and the Llama-House a large octagonal SUMMER CAGE (7) FOR MACCAWS has been fitted up, in which the following species are usually kept. In winter they are removed to some of the warmer repositories.

RED-AND-YELLOW MACCAWS.

Macrocercus Aracanga, Vieill.

Two of these were presented by Lieut. Henry Lister Maw, R.N. and were his companions in his voyage down the Amazon river. The Society is also indebted for specimens to Her Majesty, the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Hon. William Maule, Sir William Barnett, Lieut. Smith, &c.

RED-AND-BLUE MACCAWS.

Macrocercus Macao, Vieill.

One of these birds was brought from Brazil by Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and placed in the Menagerie of the Society by her order. Specimens have been presented by His Majesty, Sir H. Taylor, J. Crown, Esq., and J. Heath, Esq.

Macaws are natives of the West Indian Islands and the warm parts of the Continent of America.

After the inspection of the *Dromedaries* and *Macaws* the course to be pursued in viewing the collection is to enter, through a door to the South, the COURT YARD (8), in which are the following Quadrupeds.

In the large iron cages on the right,

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR. (See page 4.)

SIBERIAN BEAR.

Ursus collaris, F. Cuv.

Distinguished by its large size, and by the broad white collar surrounding its neck. It may be doubted whether it is more than a variety of the *brown Bear* of Europe.

In the Chambers under the Terrace opening into this Yard is confined the

GRISLY BEAR.

Ursus ferox, Lewis & Clarke.

This is the most powerful and probably the largest kind of Bear that now exists. It is also the most ferocious, and surprising histories are related by travellers concerning its wonderful tenacity of life. It inhabits the base of the Rocky Mountains in North America.—The present individual was brought to England upwards of twenty years since by the Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was presented to His late Majesty King George III. It remained in the Menagerie at the Tower until the accession of His present Majesty, who munificently presented it, together with the whole of the Royal Collection of living animals, to the Society.

The ENCLOSED YARD (9) is occupied by various ruminating Quadrupeds. Among these may be noticed the

GUANACO OR WILD LLAMA.

Auchenia Glama, Desm.

The Llama is a native of South America, and its flesh was a common article of food

among the ancient Peruvians, but this animal was principally used by them in bringing down to the coast the produce of the gold and silver mines in the Andes, its feet being admirably adapted for treading securely in rugged mountain-passes : it lives in troops among the mountains, but during winter visits the vallies to obtain food.—Presented by His Excellency Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.

BURCHELL'S ZEBRA.

Equus Montanus, Burch. *Asinus Burchellii, Gray.*

This species was first distinguished from the *common Zebra* by Mr. Burchell during his travels in South Africa. He describes it as differing in habits and places of resort from the latter which dwells among the mountainous parts of the country, while the species here exhibited inhabits the plains. The female has produced a filly.

A pair of *Hybrids* between the two species of *Zebra* and the *common Ass* are occasionally let out in the Paddocks (See page 10) : they are at times employed in draft.

ABYSSINIAN SHEEP.

Ovis Aries, var. ecaudatus, Isid. Geaffr. St. Hil.

These are of a variety nearly resembling the *Persian Sheep* in the remarkable accumulation of fat about the tail. They were presented by Colonel Campbell, His Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt.

PERSIAN SHEEP.

Ovis Aries, var. steatopyga, Pall.

A singular variety from India, presented by Septimus Burton, Esq.

Under a SHED (10) to the left is a Cage containing the

COMMON FOX.

Canis vulpes, Linn.

It was taken when very young and suckled by a Cat, and presented to the Society by —. Roupel, Esq.

SILVER FOX.

Canis decussatus, Desm. var. argentatus.

From North America.—Presented by John Stuart, Esq.

AMERICAN RED FOX.

Canis fulvus, Desm.

Specimens have been presented by the Hudson's Bay Company and John Brown, Esq.

Behind these is a DEN of two compartments, containing

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR. (See page 4.)

SLOTH BEAR.

Prochilus labiatus, Ill.

Native of India. These are the Bears usually exhibited for their antics by the Indian jugglers. They are milder in their dispositions than most of the other species

Next to this have been constructed temporary ENCLOSURES AND SHEDS (11) for the reception of DEER, ANTELOPES, &c.

Here at present are exhibited a pair of

GNU ANTELOPES.

Antilope Gnu, Gmel.

Natives of South Africa.—Presented by his Majesty.

At the back of one of these Sheds has been fitted up a COTE for

DRAGON PIGEONS.

These are the birds used to convey intelligence.

Opposite is a Temporary Building containing DENS FOR LARGE FELINE QUADRUPEDS (12), which are at present tenanted as follows.

One of the Dens is for the present occupied by a

SPOTTED HYÆNA. (A Male.)

Hyæna Crocuta, Cuv.

An inhabitant of the Southern parts of Africa. Called also by the French *Le Loup-Tigre*. It is similar in its habits, food and manners, to the striped *Hyæna*.

MALAYAN SUN-BEARS.

Ursus Malayanus, Horsf.

Natives of Sumatra, and found only in the immediate vicinity of the equator. Their food is chiefly vegetable, and they occasionally cause much damage by devouring the young shoots of the cocoa-nut tree. They are also very fond of honey, for the lapping of which their lengthened tongues are well suited.—One presented by Dr. Montgomerie.

CRESTED PORCUPINE.

Hystrix cristata, Linn.

Natives of Northern Africa, and naturalized in Italy.—Presented by E. W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq., W. Willshire, Esq., and J. O. Hanson, Esq.

Porcupines have twice produced young in the Menagerie.

STRIPED HYÆNAS. (Male and Female.)

Hyæna vulgaris, Desm.

Males of this species have been presented by Captain Boyes, and by Captain J. Horne. One of these is understood to have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope. The female is from India, and was presented by Colonel Sykes: it is remarkably tame.

Opposite to these Dens is a TEMPORARY BUILDING (13) (framed so as to be convertible to other purposes hereafter), in which are occasionally kept some animals, for which permanent accommodations have not yet been provided, or which are removed from their own buildings during the colder season. At present there are here the

INDIAN ANTELOPE.

Antilope Cervicapra, Pall.

An adult male. The female is without horns, and of a much paler colour. The young male, a specimen of which may be seen in one of the neighbouring stalls, is equally pale with the female. The adult was presented by Colonel Sykes. Other donors have been, Capt. Heathorn, Mrs. Pennington.

WEASEL-HEADED ARMADILLO.

Dasyurus sex-cinctus, Linn.

Native of South America. Young of this species have been several times produced in the Menagerie; their growth is very rapid.—Presented by Thomas Warre, Esq.

This animal is let out on fine days in the ENCLOSURE FOR SMALL QUADRUPEDS (31).

Here likewise during the winter are many of the less hardy Birds, which in summer are exhibited in more exposed situations in the Gardens: such as some of the *Macaws*, from the MACAW CAGE (7); &c.

Here are also kept the

CERVINE OR BUBAL ANTELOPE.

Antilope bubalis, Pall.

Native of North Africa.—Presented by Sir Thomas Reade, Hon. Mem., Consul-General at Tunis.

GAZELLE ANTELOPE.

Antilope Dorcas, Pall.

Also from North Africa.—Donors, the Earl of Derby, Marchioness of Winchester, James Giro, Esq.

AXIS DEER.

Cervus Axis, Erxl.

Natives of India, and breeding well in this country.—The full grown male exhibited was presented by Lord Clare.

HOG DEER.

Cervus porcinus, Zimm.

Two males are exhibited; one of which belonged to His Majesty's Collection, the other was presented by Septimus Burton, Esq. These are also natives of India, and breed freely in Europe.

PARRY'S KANGAROO.

Macropus Parryi, Benn.

Presented by James Macarthina, Esq.

BUSH KANGAROO.

Macropus Ualabatus, Less.

A much smaller species than the preceding: it is the *Wallabat* of the natives and *Bush Kangaroo* of the settlers. It breeds equally well in England, and seems to bear the climate better.

AMERICAN FALLOW DEER.

Cervus Virginianus, Gmel.

Peculiar to the more temperate parts of North America. Easily tamed. These deer live in large herds, and are killed by the native Indians for their winter provision. Their skins are used in commerce. They have also bred in the Menagerie.—Donors, the Earl of Derby, Lord Hilford, Lord Sharborne, Sir B. D. Urban.

SING-SING ANTELOPE.

Antilope Sing-Sing.—Antilope Koba, Ogilb.

A female of a species, considered by Mr. Ogilby as referrible to the *Koba Antelope* of Buffon. Brought from the Western coast of Africa, and presented by R. W. Hay, Esq.—A male was lately exhibited, and is now in the Museum of the Society.

KOB ANTELOPE.

Antilope Kob, Ogilb.

Presented by —. Forster, Esq.

MALBROUCK MONKEY.

Cercopithecus tephrops, Benn.

Believed to be the true *Malbrouck* of Buffon, which seems to have been passed over by more modern writers, or confounded with other species.—Presented by Lieut. Ranier, R.N.

BARBARY APE.

Inuus ecaudatus, Kuhl.

The only Monkey inhabiting any part of Europe, spreading from Barbary to the Rock of Gibraltar.—Presented by the Hon. K. Stewart.

Some of the *Monkeys* are also occasionally placed in this building.

In the enclosure (15) are kept

SANDWICH ISLAND GESE. (See page 14.)

On the Plat eastward of the TEMPORARY REPOSITORY (13), are several MOVEABLE AVIARIES (14), in which the following Birds belonging to the genera *Phasianus*, *Perdix*, and *Tetrao*, are exhibited.

HYBRID PHEASANTS.

Bred between the *common Pheasant* and a *Hybrid*, between the *common Pheasant* and *Fowl*.—Presented by A. E. Fuller, Esq.

HYBRID PHEASANTS.

Between the *Silver* and *common Pheasant*.—Presented by F. Coventry, Esq.

HYBRID PHEASANTS.

Bred between the *Pheasant* and the *common Fowl*.—A pair was presented by the Earl of Derby, and a second pair by the Earl of Carnarvon.

SILVER OR PENCILLED PHEASANTS.

Phasianus nycthemerus, Linn.

PURPLE-BREASTED PHEASANT.

Phasianus pectoralis.

Probably an undescribed species, though very nearly allied to the *ring-necked*. The rich colour of the throat extends over the whole breast.—Presented by John Russell Reeves, Esq., of Canton.

REEVES'S PHEASANT.

Phasianus Reevesii, Hardw.

This beautiful species was presented to the Society above six years since by John Reeves, Esq., who obtained it from the North of China. The two middle tail-feathers when full grown are five feet five inches in length.

COMMON PARTRIDGES.

Perdix cinerea, Lath.

Well-known natives of Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

These cages are occasionally moved into other vacant spots.

South of the Garden, several adjoining acres have been enclosed for pasture ground, in which may be seen

MULE ZEBRAS.

Presented by His late Majesty. Bred at Windsor, between the two species of *Zebra* and the *Donkey*: and also a

SHETLAND PONEY.

Equus Caballus, var. Linn.

Presented by T. Edgar, Esq.

WHITE ASS.

Equus Asinus, var. Linn.

RUSSIAN ASS.

Equus Asinus, var. Linn.

Presented by J. W. West, Esq.

BRAHMIN CATTLE. (See page 23.)

ZEBUS.

Bos Taurus, var. Indicus, Linn.

A pair of these diminutive cattle were lately presented by Lord Gage. They are the *Bos Indicus* of Linnaeus, which are now considered not a distinct species, but only varieties of the *Bos Taurus* of the same naturalist, to which belong the *common Bull* and *Cow*. Natives of the cultivated parts of Asia to the southward, extending as far as China; and also met with in the East and South of Africa; the larger races being used in the East as beasts of draught, principally for purposes of husbandry. Their peculiar characteristic is the hump on the withers, which is esteemed a great delicacy for the table.

A variety of Deer, Antelopes, Sheep, and Goats are occasionally allowed to run in these paddocks for exercise.

Beyond, at the extremity of the Walk, is the LARGE POND (16), inclosing three islands. It serves for the accommodation of the larger Aquatic Birds, such as

MUTE OR TAME SWANS.

Cygnus Olor, —. Anas Olor, Gmel.

The *domesticated Swans* are well known in this country. They are in a state of semi-domestication on our large rivers, and on an estuary at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire; and are said to be quite wild in parts of Russia and Siberia.

The *tame Swans* which belong to this quarter have been removed to the Lake in the Regent's Park, to prevent the collection of birds kept here from being too numerous for the space allotted to them.

WILD OR WHISTLING SWANS.

Cygnus ferus, Briss.

Found wild occasionally in Great Britain, and other temperate districts of all parts of the world, but abundantly in the Arctic regions, where they chiefly breed. Are sometimes called the *Eth* or *Hooper Swan*. They feed on aquatic plants and insects. These birds were reared in the Menagerie of the Earl of Egremont, at Petworth in Sussex, by whom they were presented to the Society. The species is quite distinct from the *tame Swan*, differing materially in some of its anatomical characters. The external differences are chiefly in the bills, the base of which in the *wild Swan* is yellow, and in the *tame Swan* black. These birds also carry their necks straighter than the *tame Swans*.—A *wild Swan* presented by Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., has been sent to the Lake in the Regent's Park.

BLACK SWANS. (Male and Female.) (See page 5.)

CANADA GEESE.

Anser Canadensis, ——. Anas Canadensis, Linn.

Natives of North America, breeding in great numbers in the Northern parts, and migrating southwards in winter. Great numbers are annually taken near Hudson's Bay, from whence the pair now exhibited came, being presented by the Hudson's Bay Company. The species is half domesticated in this country, and is frequent in the lakes and large ponds in parks. Such, however, are of much larger size than the native American birds. A pair have been presented by A. White, Esq., which breed freely.

CHINESE GEESE.

Anser cygnoides, ——, Anas cygnoides, Linn.

These birds are brought from China and other parts of Asia; also from Africa. They are sometimes entirely white.—*Chinese Geese* have been presented to the Society by Captain Sotheby, by Henry Tredercroft, Esq., and by John Reeves, Esq.

EGYPTIAN GEESE. (See page 26.)

SPUR-WINGED GEESE.

Anser Gambiensis, Ray.

Inhabits Gambia and other parts of Africa.

HERRING GULL.

Larus argentatus, Brünn.

The back and wings blueish ash-coloured, the remainder of the body and head white. It is one of the large *Gull* which is everywhere seen on the coasts of the British Islands, and is equally common on the shores of the Western parts of Europe.

WHITE-FRONTED OR LAUGHING GEESE. (See page 26.)

PENGUIN DUCKS.

A variety of the common Duck remarkable for the resemblance which its attitude bears to that of the Penguin.

Adjoining these is a DEN (17) with a POND for a

WHITE OR POLAR BEAR. (A Female.)

Ursus maritimus, Gmel.

White Bears are found only in the coldest regions of the North. The animal here exhibited is small in comparison with the usual size of the species.

Nearly adjoining this Den is an Enclosure where the Visitor will observe some MONKEY POLES (18), to which certain species of

MONKEYS

are fastened during the day in the summer season.

In this Quarter A CAGE (19) for the HARPY EAGLE, from the Garden of the Horticultural Society, has been constructed.

HARPY EAGLE.

Harpyia Destructor, Cuv.

Inhabits the warm parts of North and South America, viz. Mexico, Brazil, Peru, &c. Is of extraordinary power, and is said to carry off in its talons living quadrupeds of considerable size.

This fine bird was obtained in 1822, before it had attained its mature plumage, by Robert Hesketh, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at Maranham, near the mouth of the river Amazon; and was given by him to Captain Edward Sabine, R.A., by whom it was brought to England in the spring of 1823, and presented to the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden at Chiswick it lived for several years.—It was presented by the Horticultural Society to the Zoological Society.

It is considered very rare in the part of South America from which it was brought.

Near this Cage is a DEN AND POND (20) for SEALS.

The Society at present has no specimens of these Animals.

Immediately adjoining this Den, and opposite the Monkey Poles, has been formed a CAGE AND POND (21) for

THE OTTER.

Lutra vulgaris, Erxl.

The astonishing skill displayed by this animal in the capture of live fish, which are given to it every day at a stated hour, proves a source of great amusement to the visitors.

Eastward from the Otter Cage an ENCLOSURE FOR LAND TORTOISES (22) has been formed. Among them may be observed the following species.

HERCULES TORTOISE.

Testudo Hercules, Spix.

From South America. The specimens exhibited are from Caraccas, and were presented by Sir Robert Kerr Porter.

GREEK TORTOISE.

Testudo Græca, Linn.

From the South of Europe.

BARBARY TORTOISE.

Testudo Mauritanica, Bibr.

Lately distinguished from the former species, and said to be peculiar to the North of Africa.

AMERICAN BOX-TORTOISE.

Cistuda Carolina, Say.

From North America.

Tortoises have been presented to the Society by Hon. Byron Cary, by Thomas Bell, Esq., by William Ballantine, Esq., by Thomas Warry, Esq., by James De Carle Sowerby, Esq., by James Thomson, Esq., by Dr. Waring, by Powell Charles Blackett, Esq., by Young Mitchell, Esq., by William Taylor, Esq., by Dr. Harlan, and by Sir Robert Kerr Porter.

To the North of these Enclosures is a HOUSE FOR MONKEYS (24), with large cages in front, in which the animals are allowed to range at liberty in the day-time during the summer and in warm weather. They are confined in cages within the house at night, in cold weather and in winter.

The following are the species exhibited.

NEGRO OR MANGABEY MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Æthiops, *Cuv.*

Native of Æthiopia and the neighbouring parts of Africa.

SOOTY MONKEY.

Cercopithecus fuliginosus, *Cuv.* White-eyelid Monkey, *Penn.*

From Cape Coast, in Africa.—Donors, Charles Ray, Esq., —. Horton, Esq.

GREEN MONKEY.

Cercopithecus Sabaeus, *Desm.*

Donors, C. Pettingale, Esq., Mr. Sessions.

WANDEROO MONKEY.

Macacus Silenus, *La Cép.* Lion-tailed Monkey, *Penn.*

From Ceylon.—Donors, Dr. Millingen, Thomas Beale, Esq.

BONNETED MONKEY.

Macacus radiatus, *Desm.*

From the East Indies. Nearly approaches the *Chinese Bonneted Monkey*.—Donors, —. Adamsay, Esq., Sir R. Horton, C. K. Nicholls, Esq.

CHINESE BONNETED MONKEY.

Macacus Sinicus, *Desm.*

Much darker in colour than the last, and with the radiating hairs of the crown of the head more lengthened and projecting.—Donors, John Castle Esq., Serjeant Adams, Dr. Andrew Smith.

RHESUS MONKEY.

Macacus Rhesus, *Desm.*

Inhabits India.

COMMON MACAQUE MONKEY.

Macacus Cynomolgus, *Desm.*

Donors, D. Oakey, Esq., P. C. Blackett, Esq.

EGRET MONKEY.

Macacus Aygulus.

PIG-TAILED MONKEY.

Macacus nemestrinus, *Desm.*

The preceding species are all natives of the Old World. The following are inhabitants of America :

BROWN CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus Apella, *Desm.*

Native of Guiana.—Donors, Lieut. Smith, C. K. Nicholls, Esq.

GREY CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus capucinus, *Desm.*

Native of Guiana and Surinam.—Presented by Mrs. Albany.

WHITE-THROATED CAPUCIN MONKEY.

Cebus hypoleucus, *Geoff.*

Native of Guiana.

Monkeys have also been presented to the Society by Lady Campbell, by Edward Griffith, Esq., by A. Baker, Esq., by Mr. Manning, by C. Richards, Esq., by Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., &c., &c.

In this house are occasionally kept some species of *Water Tortoises*, and other *Water Reptiles*. The following are at present in the collection.

THREE-BANDED BOX-TORTOISE.

Cistuda trifasciata, *Gray.* *Sternotherus trifasciatus*, *Bell.*

EUROPEAN BOX-TORTOISE.

Cistuda Europaea, *Flem.*

At a short distance east from the MONKEY HOUSE two PONDS (25) have been formed beyond the planted mound, for the

AMERICAN, WOOD, OR SUMMER TEAL.

Anas sponsa, Linn.

This beautiful species inhabits all parts of North America except the coldest. They extend into Mexico and the West Indian Islands. In winter they retire to the warmer parts, returning in spring to the more temperate portions to breed. They make their nests in trees, and hence have been called the *Tree Duck*. Their flesh is esteemed for the table. One of the males kept here was brought from New York by Mr. David Douglas, in January 1824. The others were reared in Holland. Two broods of these birds were hatched in 1831 in their present situation; and others have been hatched in each of the subsequent years.

Here also are exhibited a male and two females of the

MANDARIN TEAL.

Anas galericulata, Linn.

JAPANESE TEAL. (Males.)

Anas formosa, Pall.

These, together with the male *Mandarin Teal*, were brought from China, and presented by Captain Dudman: the females of the *Mandarin* were presented by John Reeves, Esq.

SANDWICH ISLAND GEESE.

Bernicla Sandvicensis, Vig.

A pair of these birds, which were previously undescribed, was presented to the Society by Lady Glengall. These have bred several times since they have been in the Gardens.

PINTAIL DUCKS. (Male and Female.)

Anas acuta, Linn.

A pair was presented by Samuel Curtis, Esq.

GADWALLS. (Male and Female.)

Anas strepera, Gesn.

GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

Clangula vulgaris, Leach.

In these Ponds are also numerous

GOLDEN CARP.

Cyprinus auratus, Linn.

They have bred freely in the course of the last summer.

Beyond the MONKEY HOUSE the BEAVER ENCLOSURE (26) next presents itself.

At the present time the Society have none of these animals in the Gardens.

East of the BEAVER ENCLOSURE is a BUILDING (25), constructed for the reception of the Middle-sized Birds of the Linnæan genera *Falco* and *Vultur*. In it are the following species:

COMMON OR PEREGRINE FALCONS.

Falco peregrinus, Gmel.

These are the *Falcons* principally used in Falconry.—A pair was presented by the Hon. Col. Lowther.

BRAZILIAN CARACARA EAGLE.

Polyborus vulgaris, Vieill.

One of the specimens was presented by Hugh Cumming, Esq.

Here also is a

CHINESE VULTURE.

Vultur leuconotus, Gray.

Recently figured in General Hardwicke's Illustrations of Indian Zoology.

SOCIABLE VULTURE.

Vultur auricularis, Lath.

From the Cape of Good Hope, occurring even close to Cape Town. It is the *black Carrion Bird* of the Dutch colonists. Its epithet of *sociable* was founded on the statement that several pairs build their nests together: this statement Dr. Andrew Smith considers erroneous. He has never met with more than one nest actually occupied upon the same tree. The error has probably originated in a new nest being occasionally built adjoining to an old one, which had been deserted on account of its having become unserviceable. The bird, he adds, seems but little disposed to sociability; rarely more than two are seen together, and if four occur in the neighbourhood of a carcase, the number is considered great: while of the *Griffon Vulture* it is by no means uncommon to see a hundred, or even more, congregated where carrion exists. Presented by the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melyville.

TURKEY VULTURE.

Cathartes Iota.

Natives of America.—Presented by the President of the Society (the Earl of Derby), and by Charles Marryatt, Esq.

KING VULTURE.

Sarcorhamphus Papa, Dum.

Inhabits the warmest parts of America.—Presented by Mrs. Fleming.

Adjoining is A POND AND ENCLOSURE FOR DUCKS AND OTHER AQUATIC BIRDS (28).

SHOVELLERS. (Male and Female.)

Anas clypeata, Linn.

Distinguished by their broad bills. Natives both of America and Europe. They come to Great Britain and other parts of Middle Europe in the winter, and go Northwards to breed.

TUFTED DUCKS.

Fuligula cristata, —.

These are remarkable divers. The male has a white patch on the side.

COMMON TEAL.

Anas Crecca, Linn.

MASKED DUCKS.

Presented by James Williamson, Esq.

GOLDEN-EYE DUCKS. (See page 14.)

WOOD, AMERICAN, OR SUMMER TEAL. (See page 14.)

MANDARIN TEAL. (See page 14.)

RED-BILLED WHISTLING DUCK.

Anas autumnalis, Linn.

Presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

In the Pond are several *Gold Fish* (*Cyprinus auratus, Linn.*).—Presented by Sir Robert Heron.

After passing the Falconry, a walk leads Eastwards to the PARROT HOUSE (29), in which are also kept some others of the more delicate Birds. Among them are the following species.

STANLEY MUSK DEER.

Moschus Stanleyanus, Gray.

These Deer have bred several times, but the attempts to rear the young have been unsuccessful.—Presented by Mrs. Walkinshaw.

NAPU MUSK DEER.

Moschus Kanchil.

Presented by the Princess Victoria.

Cockatoos; natives chiefly of the Molucca Islands.

ROSE-CRESTED COCKATO.

Plyctolophus rosaceus, *Vieill.*

One presented by Her Majesty.

LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus sulphureus, *Vieill.*

GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus galeritus, *Vieill.*

This latter species is found also in New Holland, whence the present specimen has been sent.—Presented by Lady Canning.

LESSER WHITE-CRESTED COCKATO.

Plyctolophus Philippinarum, *Vieill.*

GREATER WHITE-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Plyctolophus cristatus, *Vieill.*

Macaws; natives of South America.

RED-AND-YELLOW MACCAW.

Macrocerus Aracanga, *Vieill.*

RED-AND-BLUE MACCAW.

Macrocerus Macao, *Vieill.*

BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACCAW.

Macrocerus Ararauna, *Vieill.*

Donors, Lieut. Smith, and Sir H. Taylor.

HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

Macrocerus hyacinthinus.

BRAZILIAN GREEN MACCAW.

Macrocerus severus, *Vieill.*

Parrakeet Macaws; natives also of America.

PATAGONIAN PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara Patachonica, —.

YELLOW PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara solstitialis, *auctorum.*

From his Majesty's Collection. The locality of this bird is doubtful.

SLIGHT-BILLED PARRAKEET MACCAW.

Psittacara leptorhyncha, *Vigors.*

Presented by Hugh Cuming, Esq.

Ground Parrakeets; natives of Australia, and extending to some of the Islands of India and Africa, but not found on either Continent.

CRESTED GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Novæ Hollandiæ, *Vigors.*

MACQUARIE GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Pacificus, *Vigors & Horsf.*

Brought from Macquarie Island.

ROSE-HILL GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus eximius, Vigors & Horsf.

One presented by the Queen.

STANLEY GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Stanleyi, Vig.

RED-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Platycercus erythropterus, Vigors.

BLOSSOM-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Palaeornis Pondicerianus, Wagl.

MOUSTACHE PARRAKEET.

Palaeornis Bengalensis, Wagl.

PENNANTIAN GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Pennantii, Vigors & Horsf.

KING'S GROUND PARRAKEET. (Male and Female.)

Platycercus scapulatus, Vigors & Horsf.

The four last species are from the Continent of Australia.

GREAT-BILLED GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus macrorhynchus, —.

From New Guinea.

VASA GROUND PARRAKEET.

Platycercus Vasa, Vigors.

From Madagascar. A specimen was presented by Mrs. David Barclay, and a second by Charles Telfair, Esq., of the Mauritius.

Parrakeets with the two middle tail-feathers the longest ; the group known to and noticed by the ancients.—Natives chiefly of India, but extending to New Holland.

ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Palaeornis Alexandri, Vigors.

Donors, Mrs. Cameron, W. Taylor, Esq., and Sir J. Blane.

RING-NECKED PARRAKEET.

Palaeornis torquatus, Vigors.

DO. YELLOW VARIETY.

*Palaeornis torquatus, —. Var. flava.**Small Parrakeets, with graduated tails, from South America.*

BUFF-FRONTED PARRAKEET.

Psittaca canicularis, Buff.

YELLOW-WINGED PARRAKEET

Psittaca virescens, —.

Presented by Mrs. Merton.

ALL-GREEN PARRAKEET.

Psittaca viridissima, —.

Presented by W. Taylor, Esq.

GREY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittaca murina, —.

ORANGE-CHINNED PARRAKEET.

Small Parrakeets, with even tails.

GUINEA PARRAKEET, OR LOVE BIRD.

Psittacula pullaria, *Kuhl.*

Native of Africa.

GREY-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psittacula cana, *Kuhl.*

Native of Madagascar and the Isle of France.

Parrots, with even tails; inhabitants both of the Old and New Worlds, not as yet observed in New Holland. The following are from America.

AMAZONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Amazonicus, *Briss.*

Donors, Sir G. Farrant, Mr. Stephenson, Hon. D. Finch, J. Lloyd, Esq.

YELLOW-HEADED AMAZONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus ochrocephalus, *Gmel.*

DUFRESNE'S PARROT.

Psittacus Dufresnii.

WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus albifrons, *Lath.*

Presented by John Hearne, Esq.

MITRED PARROT.

Psittacus mitratus, *Temm.*

HAWK-HEADED PARROT.

IMPERIAL PARROT.

Psittacus Augustus, *Vigors.*

This is the individual from which Mr. Vigors's description was taken.

The following are from Africa.

ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Psittacus erithacus, *Linn.*

Donors, Sir E. Maclean, and — Stephenson, Esq.

SENEGAL PARROT.

Psittacus Senegalus, *Linn.*

Donors, W. Taylor, Esq., and Sir J. Blane.

BAY-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus badiceps, ——.

Filamentous tongued Parrakeets, from New Holland, where they feed chiefly on vegetable juices, which they extract with their tongue.

BLUE-FACED PARRAKEET.

Trichoglossus capistratus, ——.

Lories, chiefly from the Molucca Islands.

GREAT LORY.

Lorius Amboinensis, *Briss.*

From His Majesty's Collection.

PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

Lorius Domicella, *Selby.*

CHINESE LORY.

Lorius Sinensis, ——.

INDIAN LORY.

Besides the *Parrots*, another Foreign bird is kept here; the

LAUGHING KINGFISHER.

*Dacelo gigantea, Leach.*From New Holland, where it is commonly called by the settlers the *Laughing Jack-ass*.—Presented by J. Goodsir, Esq.

GREEN LIZARDS.

Lacerta viridis, Daud.

This species is well known on the Continent and in the Island of Jersey, but it is doubtful whether it be indigenous in any part of England.—Donors, Mr. Barr and Wm. Yarrell, Esq.

Returning towards the BEAVER ENCLOSURE, the attention is next directed to the AVIARY FOR SMALL AND MIDDLE-SIZED BIRDS (30). These consist of various

BRITISH BIRDS.

STARLINGS, or STARES.

Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.

MISSEL THRUSH.

Turdus viscivorus, Linn.

SONG THRUSH OR THROSTLE.

Turdus musicus, Linn.

REDWING.

Turdus iliacus, Linn.

FIELDFARE.

Merula pilaris, Selby.

BLACKBIRD.

Merula vulgaris, Ray.

BLACKBIRD. (White Variety.)

Presented by H. B. Campbell, Esq.

REDBREAST.

Sylvia Rubecula, Lath.

BULLFINCH.

Pyrrhula vulgaris, Briss.

GOLDFINCH.

Carduelis elegans, Steph.

GREENFINCH.

Fringilla Chloris, Tenu.

CHAFFINCH.

Fringilla cœlebs, Linn.

LINNET.

Fringilla cannabina, Linn.

LESSER REDPOLE.

Fringilla Linaria, Linn.

YELLOW-HAMMER.

Emberiza citrinella, Linn.

HOUSE SPARROW. (White Variety.)

Pyrgita domestica. Fringilla domestica, Linn.

COMMON BUNTING.

Emberiza miliaria, Linn.

SKYLARK.

Alauda arvensis, Linn.

LAND-RAILS.

Crex pratensis, Bechst.

BRAMBLE-FINCH, OR BRAMBLING.

Fringilla Montifringilla, Linn.

Donors, Sir G. Farrant, on several occasions, Geo. Daniell, Esq., Mr. Medley, E. Blyth, Esq., Miss Lucy, J. Hoffmann, Esq., the Earl of Derby, J. C. Cox, Esq., W. Taylor, Esq.

SMALL BRITISH FALCONS AND OWLS.

KESTRELS, OR KESTRILS.

Falco Tinnunculus, Linn.

HOBBY FALCONS.

Falco Subbuteo, Linn.

SPARROW HAWKS.

Accipiter Nisus, Ray.

The Society has been indebted at various times for presents of Sparrow Hawks and Kestrels, to Lloyd Watkins, Esq., to William Gladdish, Esq., to Frederick William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., to Decimus Burton, Esq., to Edward Griffith, Esq., to Hon. T. Fiennes, to Geo. Daniell, Esq., and to Edward Nolan, Esq.

ASH-COLOURED HARRIER.

Circus cyaneus, Flem.

Several have been presented by Edward Newcome, Esq.

BROWN OWLS.

Syrnium Aluco, Sav.

Abundant in all the wooded countries of Europe. They feed on small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. These birds hoot, and are the species to which the name of *Screech Owl* is properly applied. Donors, C. K. Nicholls, Esq., and —. Parker, Esq.

WHITE OR BARN OWLS.

Strix flammea, Linn.

Presented by Mrs. Robinson.

Here also are at present the following FOREIGN species.

CHINESE STARLING.

Pastor cristatellus, Temm.

Native of India and the East Indian Islands ; common in China, where it is called *Louquoy*.

CANARY FINCH.

Fringilla Canaria, Linn.

Some specimens of these birds, which are of the genuine wild breed from which our numerous domesticated varieties of *Canary Birds* have been derived, were sent to the Society from Madeira by the late Dr. Heineken.

BLACK ORIOLE.

RED-HEADED CARDINAL.

CRESTED BUNTING.

WAMEW, OR CRYING THRUSH.

Turdus canorus, Linn.

China and India.

SERIN FINCH.

Serinus flavesceps, Gould.

Presented by John Willimott, Esq.

JAVA SPARROW, OR GROSBEAK.

Presented by Mr. Leach.

WEAVER BIRD.

Ploceus, —?

Presented by W. Taylor, Esq.

COURY GROSBEAK.

TOWHEE BUNTING.

Pipilo erythrophthalma, *Vieill.*

North America.

WHIDAH BIRD.

Vidua paradisaea, *Cuv.*

RED-CRESTED CARDINAL.

Presented by Thomas Arnold, Esq.

YELLOW-BELLIED TYRANT SHRIKE.

Saurophagus sulphuratus, *Sw.*

South America.

PARADISE GRAKLE.

Gracula tristis, *Shaw.*

BLUE JAY.

Garrulus cristatus, *Vieill.*

BUFFON'S TOURACO.

Corythaix Buffonii. *Jard. & Selb.*

Donors, Admiral Douglas, Capt. Alexander.

AMADUVADE.

Fringilla Amandava, *Linn.*

Presented by Thomas Brown, Esq.

CUTTHROAT.

Amadina fasciata, *Swains.*

Africa.

AFRICAN SPARROW.

Pyrgita simplex.

CALANDRA LARK.

Alauda calandra.

S. Europe.—Presented by John Willimott, Esq.

AURITED, OR MOUNTAIN DOVES.

Presented by Capt. Moore.

ZENAIDA DOVES.

BARRED TURTLE DOVE.

SCOLLOPED NECKED PIGEONS.

TRIANGULAR SPOT PIGEONS.

Presented by Capt. Winter.

NECKLACE DOVES.

RUSSET PIGEONS.

BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba chalcoptera, *Lath.*

A beautiful species from New Holland, presented by the late Robert Barclay, Esq. Other donors, F. O. Perkins, Esq., C. B. Vivash, Esq. —Steret, Esq.

MOUSTACHED PIGEONS.

Columba mystacea, Temm. Presented by J. Hearne, Esq.

GROUND PIGEONS.

Columba passerina, Linn.

The two last are natives of Saint Domingo, and were presented by J. Hearne, Esq. The former is called the *Red-legged Partridge*, and the latter the *Ortolan* by the residents.

RED-BREASTED PIGEON.

Columba cruenta, Lath. Donors, Earl of Derby, J. R. Reeves, Esq.

COLLARED TURTLE DOVES.

Columba risoria, Linn.

These birds are well known, and breed in confinement. They are sometimes called *Barbary Doves*. Said to be natives of Africa and of India.

Donors, Miss Langstaff, C. P. Blackett, Esq., R. Allen, Esq., J. Hearne, Esq., Miss Thorn.

COMMON TURTLE.

Columba Turtur, Linn.

CORA DOVE.

Columba Corensis, Gmel.

From the tropical part of South America.—Donors, Charles Marryatt, Esq., and F. Warner, Esq.

NICOBAR PIGEONS.

Columba Nicobarica, Linn.

Donors, J. Russell Reeves, Esq., George Swinton, Esq., Capt. Chase.

WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba leucocephala, Linn.

Inhabits Jamaica, and the neighbouring Islands. They have been bred in the Gardens. Donors, John Hearne, Esq., J. B. Gincke, jun., Esq.

Here also are several species of the *Partridge* family.

VIRGINIAN QUAIL.

Ortyx Virginianus, Steph.

CHINESE QUAIL.

Coturnix Chinensis, Cuv.

From China, and were presented by J. Russell Reeves, Esq

The next objects of attention are the CATTLE SHEDS AND YARDS (31), at the back of which are CAGES FOR OWLS (32). In these latter are to be seen specimens of the following birds belonging to the Linnæan genus *Strix*.

GREAT-EARED EAGLE OWLS.

Bubo maximus, Gerini.

Occasionally, though but rarely, seen in Great Britain. Common in the forests in the Northern parts of Europe, of Asia, and of North America. Feed on quadrupeds, birds and reptiles. Presented by Dr. Dyer.

VIRGINIAN EAGLE OWLS.

Bubo Virginianus, Briss.

Natives of North America, extending from the Northern parts into Georgia.—Presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.

SNOWY OWL.

Surnia Nyctea, Dum.

COMMON BUZZARD.

Buteo vulgaris, Bechst. *Falco Buteo, Linn.*

Donors, Mr. Ward, W. Taylor, Esq., W. Millson, Esq., and Mr. Hall.

There are also placed here at present a pair of

CORNISH CHOUGHS.

Fregilus Graculus, Cuv.

Presented by William Rashleigh, Esq.

In the Western Divisions of the CATTLE-SHEDS (31) is kept a
BURMESE PONY.

Equus Caballus, Linn., var.

From the Collection of His Majesty.

In the Centre Division is

THE BRAHMIN BULL.

Bos Taurus, var. Indicus, Linn.

This fine animal was received about eight years since by the Society from India, where specimens selected by the priests on account of their beauty and size are held in veneration. In the paddock adjoining are occasionally kept a Cow of the same breed, and her Calf by the Bull.

AMERICAN BUFFALO, OR BISON. (A Female.)

Bos Bison, Linn.

A young one of the year 1830, from Hudson's Bay, presented by the Hudson's Bay Company.—*Bisons* are abundant in certain parts of North America, where the progress of cultivation has not interfered with their range.

Southward of the CATTLE Sheds is the DOVE COTE (33), in which several species of *Doves* and *Pigeons* are exhibited; such as,

RING-DOVES, OR WOOD PIGEONS. (See page 4.)

COLLARED TURTLE DOVES (See page 22.)

WHITE TURTLE DOVES.

A variety of the *Columba risoria* with plumage entirely white.

Collared Turtle Doves have been presented by Miss Cockerell, by the Hon. Mrs. Courthope, by Capt. Pearse, by Lady Codrington, and by Joseph Cox Cox, Esq.

HYBRID TURTLE DOVE.

Bred between the *collared Turtle Dove* and a *Pigeon*.

COMMON TURTLE. (See page 22.)

CORA DOVES. (See page 22.)

NICOBAR PIGEONS.

Columba Nicobarica, Linn.

Presented by J. Russell Reeves, Esq., George Swinton, Esq., and Capt. Chase.

BRONZE-WINGED PIGEONS. (See page 22.)

WHITE CROWNED PIGEONS. (See page 22.)

COMMON GALLINULE, OR MOORIEN.

Gallinula chloropus, Lath.

COMMON COOT.

Fulica atra, Linn.

PURPLE GALLINULE.

Porphyrio hyacinthinus, Temm.

Europe.—Presented by Miss Dawkins.

PASSENGER PIGEONS.

Columba migratoria, Linn.

This is the well-known species that migrates in such numbers through North America. “The multitudes,” says Pennant, “which appear during the vigorous season, are so immense, that the mention of them, unless supported by good authority, would seem incredible. They fly by millions in a flock; and in their passage literally intercept the light of the sun for a considerable space.” A pair has bred in the Dove Cote.

Opposite to the Dove Cote is an ENCLOSURE (34) where a few *Rabbits* are sometimes kept, and small *Quadrupeds* are occasionally exhibited; as the

ARMADILLOS. (See page 8.)

It is at present occupied by

SANDWICH ISLAND GEESE.

Bernicla Sandvicensis, Vig.

A pair of the Birds which were previously undescribed, were presented to the Society by Lady Glengall. They have bred several times since they have been in the gardens.

In the Eagle Aviary (35) will be seen the following birds.

THE CONDOR, OR CONDUR. (Adult Male and Female.)

Sarcorhamphus Gryphus, Dumeril.

The *Condor* is a native of South America. The males are distinguished by a fleshy caruncle extending along the middle of the head; the female is without such an appendage. The wings of the young males are destitute of the white feathers which exist in the adult bird of both sexes.

The *Condor* is an object of considerable curiosity, from the accounts which have been given of its rapacity, and of the extraordinary power of its talons, all of which seem to be erroneous. It is evidently incapable of carrying any prey in its claws, and its habits and disposition show that it assimilates to other *Vultures*, which feed on carrion. The accounts above alluded to of the *Condor* are probably applicable to the *Harpy Eagle*.

THE GRIFFON, OR FULVOUS VULTURE.

Vultur fulvus, Gmel.

Native of various mountainous districts in Europe; abundant at Gibraltar, and frequent in all parts of Africa. Feeds on dead animals and carrion.—This specimen was presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq.

KOLBE'S VULTURE.

Vultur Kolbii, Daud.

Natives of Barbary and Northern Africa.—Presented by Sir Thomas Reade.

BEARDED VULTURE.

Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv.

This ferocious and magnificent species, which is the largest bird of prey of the Old World, is found widely extended. It inhabits the mountains of Switzerland, of the Tyrol, and of Hungary; is common in Egypt, and passes from the North of Africa to Gibraltar, where it is vulgarly called the *Rock Eagle*. It is also said to breed on the great Altaic and other mountains of Asia. It preys on young deer, lambs, and other quadrupeds of moderate size, seldom devouring carrion except when impelled by necessity. It is called by the Germans and Swiss the *Lämmmer-geyer* or *Lamb-Vulture*. The individual exhibited is an adult.—Presented by Sir Thos. Reade.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

Aquila Chrysaëta, Sav.

These are the common *Eagles* of the Scottish Highlands, as well as of the mountains of Ireland, both in the North and West of that country, at the Giant's Causeway, and at the Lakes of Killarney. They are also found in the Northern and Middle countries of Europe. They carry off and prey on lambs and small quadrupeds, as well as large birds. The young birds of this species have the base of the tail-feathers white, and in that state have been in consequence called the *ring-tailed Eagle* by British Ornithologists. Donors, Earl of Tyrconnel, J. Haywood, Esq.

WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE.

Aquila fucosa, —.

Native of New Holland.—One of the specimens was presented by Mr. Wm. Smith of Dorking in Surrey, the other by C. J. Bennett, Esq.

WHITE-HEADED SEA-EAGLES.

Haliaëtus leucocephalus, Sav.

Native of North America, where its food is the fish which it catches in the great rivers and lakes. It is sometimes, but very rarely, seen wild in the North of Europe. The feathers on the heads of the young of this species are brown. The *white-headed Eagle* takes its prey out of the water, darting at it while swimming and striking it with its talons.—Adult specimens have been presented by the late Joshua Brookes, Esq. and by Mr. Leadbeater.

Those now in the collection are adult.

WHITE-TAILED, or CINEREOUS SEA-EAGLES.

Haliaëtus Albicilla, Sav.

Specimens of these birds in mature as well as immature plumage are exhibited. When mature, their tails are white and their general colour cinereous brown, lighter about the head: when young, the tail-feathers, as well as most of the rest of the body, are a darker brown slightly mottled; and in approaching to maturity, intermediate changes between the two states are observable. They are found frequently in the Southern parts of Great Britain, but are abundant on the neighbouring coasts of the Continent of Europe. Their principal food is fish, but they also prey on aquatic birds and on quadrupeds.

A remarkably light-coloured variety from Ireland is at present exhibited.

Generally no more than two specimens of each species of *Eagle* are exhibited; but the Society has been indebted at various times for presents of *Cinereous* and *Golden Eagles* to Thomas William Coventry, Esq., to John Morgan, Esq., to George Watson Taylor, Esq., to Henry Meux, Esq., to Charles Barclay, Esq., to Jeremiah Simpson, Esq., to Abel Moysey, Esq., and Capt. Dundas.

In Moveable CAGES (36) on the adjoining Lawn are exhibited the

SOUTH AFRICAN EAGLE.

Aquila Choka, Smith.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Denors, the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, and Sir Thos. Reade.

Near the Eagles' House is the GUINEA PIG ENCLOSURE (37). These animals are commonly known by the name of *Guinea Pigs*; but the species is properly denominated

THE RESTLESS CAVY.

Cavia Cobaya, Gmel.

They have been long domesticated in Europe, but are natives of South America. They are usually supposed to have been derived from the *Aperea*, which in a wild state is of a reddish-grey colour; but the specific identity of the two animals has been latterly called in question. In confinement these animals are very prolific, and vary much in their markings.—Two pairs of them were presented by Thomas Cator, Esq.

Next is the WOLF'S DEN (38).

THE WOLF. (Male and Female.)

Canis Lupus, Linn.

The female is a native of France, and was presented by Peter Ingouville, Esq. The other is from Russia, and was presented from the Collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry. The female has several times produced puppies. Wolves inhabit various parts of the Continent of Europe. They are also found in the Northern parts of Asia, and in the cold parts of North America. They were once wild in Great Britain, but have been long extirpated. The last heard of in Scotland was in 1680. One was killed in Ireland so late as 1710. They prey on living quadrupeds, which they pursue by scent, but if hard pressed will feed on carrion.

Returning from this place and passing the Eagle Aviary, the next object is the POND FOR GEESE (39), and the larger species of the Linnæan genus *Anas*, where the following birds may be observed.

WILD GEESE, OR GREY-LAG GEESE.

Anser ferus, —.

Generally considered to be the type of our *domesticated* or *tame Geese*. They breed in Great Britain in the fenny parts, and do not migrate, but remain the whole year. Are found also in all parts of the world. In this country they are becoming very scarce, in consequence of the extent of cultivation and enclosure.

BEAN GEESE.

Anser Segetum, —. *Anas Segetum*, *Gmel.*

Bean Geese are abundant in Great Britain and the Western parts of Europe in the winter season, but retire to the Arctic regions to breed. They alight often on corn-fields in this country.

WHITE-FRONTED, OR LAUGHING GEESE.

Anser albifrons, —. *Anas albifrons*, *Gmel.*

A winter visitor to the coasts of Britain and Europe, breeding in the more northern parts of the whole globe. The birds were obtained from Holland. Two varieties came from thence, differing apparently in size.—Presented by H. H. Newenham, Esq.

EGYPTIAN GEESE.

Anser Ægyptiacus, *Briss.*

Natives of Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope; they breed in a domesticated state. The females are less distinctly marked than the males.—*Egyptian Geese* have been presented to the Society by Captain Hine, by J. B. Gordon, Esq., H. Hussey, Esq., A. Steedman, Esq., Sir Lowry Cole, and R. W. Hay, Esq.

BARNACLE GEESE. (See page 5.)

BLACK SWANS. (See page 5.)

SHIELDRAKES. (See page 5.)

CEREOPSIS GEESE. (See page 5.)

PENGUIN DUCKS. (See page 11.)

CANADA GEESE. (See page 11.)

Returning towards the Lawn, the visitor comes to THE LARGE AVIARIES (40), in which are exhibited some specimens of WADING BIRDS as follows:—Some of these are turned into the opposite Lawn in the day-time.

BALEARIC CROWNED CRANE.

Balearica pavonina, *Briss.*

Natives of Northern Africa.—The Romans received them from the Balearic Islands, whence their name.—A pair of these birds was presented by the late Captain Clavering, R N. Another pair was presented by Robert William Hay, Esq.; and a pair also is from His Majesty's collection. One was presented by H. Latham, Esq.; and a pair by Sir Benjamin D'Urban and Capt. Beaufort.

CAPE CROWNED CRANE.

Balearica Regulorum, —.

Natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are distinguished from the *crowned Cranes* of Northern Africa, by their larger and more showy wattles, the whiteness of the lower part of their cheeks, and the paler slate colour of their necks. A pair of these birds was presented from the collection of the late Marchioness of Londonderry, and others by Sir Lowry Cole.

NUMIDIAN, OR DEMOISELLE CRANES.

Anthropoides Virgo, *Vieill.*

This beautiful species, which has derived its various denominations from the gracefulness of its form and gestures, is a native of North Africa.—The specimens in the collection were presented by Hanmer Warrington, Esq., of Tripoli.

STANLEY CRANES.

Anthropoides Stanleyanus, Vigors.

Natives of the Cape of Good Hope; and equally graceful and elegant with the preceding birds. They have the same delicacy of colour and plumage.—Presented by Charles Barclay, Esq., to whom they were sent by Mr. Telfair of the Mauritius.

AFRICAN GIGANTIC CRANE.

Ciconia Marabou, Vig. and Childr.

From Sierra Leone. This and the corresponding Asiatic species (which is usually called the *Adjutant*,) are nearly the largest of the tribe of Wading Birds. The name *Marabou* has been given, in preference, to this species, because that word is African; whereas *Argala*, which was applied originally by Dr. Latham to the other species, is Asiatic.—Presented by John M'Cormack, Esq.

WHITE STORKS.

Ciconia alba, Briss.

Abundant in all the towns of Holland. These birds were imported from thence.

BLACK STORK.

Ciconia nigra, Ray.

Black Storks are frequent in all the South-eastern parts of Europe, inhabiting the marshes of those countries; are rare to the Westward.

CAYENNE NIGHT HERONS.

Ardea Cayennensis, Gmel.

Presented by the St. James's Ornithological Society.

WHITE SPOONBILLS.

Platalea leucorodia, Linn.

Natives of the coasts of Europe, especially of Holland, from whence these specimens were obtained. They occasionally visit the shores of England.

INDIAN, or SAURACE CRANE.

Grus Antigone, Linn.

Presented by Captain Heathorn.

The following GALLINACEOUS BIRDS are also in these Aviaries.

CRESTED CURASSOWS.

Crax Alector, Linn.

Natives of the warm parts of South America; frequent in Guiana, where they are called *Peuries*. They have bred freely in a Menagerie in Holland.

GLOBOSE CURASSOW.

Crax globicera, Linn.

Inhabits the same countries with the preceding. The knob on the yellow beak is wanting in young individuals.

YARRELL'S CURASSOW.

Crax Yarrellii, Benn.

Inhabits the same countries as the preceding, which it nearly resembles; but its beak is red, and the under mandible is enlarged below on each side near its base.

RED CURASSOWS.

Crax rubra, Linn.

Inhabit Peru and Mexico, and are kept in a domesticated state in all the warm parts of America and the West Indies. They are subject to much variety of plumage, and by mixing with other species of the genus when tame, produce different cross breeds.

RED CURASSOWS. (Variety.)

Crested Curassows and *Red Curassows* have been presented at various times to the Society by their Majesties, on more than one occasion, Lord Gwydyr, Major-General Codd, John Daniel, Esq., Robert William Hay, Esq., Major Pipin, R. Ramor, Esq., Sir B. D'Urban, Earl of Ilchester, M. Newsom, Esq., Capt. Gillmore, J. Bennett, Esq., Capt. Willis — Bourgot, Esq., Sir R. Heron, Sir H. Taylor, and Lady Seymour.

RASOR-BILLED CURASSOWS.

Ourax Mitu, Cuv.

Native of Brazil and Guiana.—Presented by J. Thompson, Esq., Lieut. Smith, R.N., and Capt. Mackenzie.

GALEATED CURASSOW.

Ourax galeata, Cuv.

Also called the *Cashew Curassow*. Native of Mexico and Curacao.—Presented by Miss Lindo.

All the *Curassows* feed on grain and vegetables : they require warm protection during winter.

There are also a variety of domestic Fowls.

In one of the COMPARTMENTS is a

SECRETARY VULTURE.

Gypogeranus Serpentarius, Ill.

A bird allied in all the more essential points of its structure with the Raptorial groups, and especially with the *Vultures*, but remarkable for the great length of its legs. It is from these circumstances that it has received the name of *Gypogeranus* (the *Vulture-Crane*) ; its denomination of *Serpentarius* is taken from the reptile food which it pursues in the sandy deserts of South Africa ; and its name of *Secretary* is said to have been bestowed upon it by the Dutch Colonists, from a fancied resemblance of the plumes which project from either side of the head to pens placed behind the ear —Presented by Sir Lowry Cole.

In these Aviaries is also a collection of ornamental FANCY PIGEONS, distinct breeds being kept separately in each compartment.

TRUMPETERS.

These are either mottled or entirely white, the more rare are mottled with black.

TURBITS.

Distinguished by the colour of the wings or shoulders, being either Blue-shouldered, or Yellow-shouldered, or Red-shouldered.

FANTAILS.

These are usually entirely white, the more rare are mottled with black.

BARBS.

The *Common Barbs* are black. The *White Barbs* are generally called *Mahomets*.—The former were presented by Sir Robert Heron.

JACOBINS, OR JACKS.

Distinguished by their ruffs. They vary in the colour of their plumage ; and are either *Red*, *Mottled*, *Yellow*, or *White Jacks*.

SPOTS.

Remarkable for a black spot on the forehead.

At the back of the large Aviaries are the HEAD-KEEPER'S APARTMENTS (41), and the OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Westward from the Large Aviaries is the PELICAN ENCLOSURE (42), containing

WHITE PELICANS.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, Linn.

These are natives of the Eastern inland parts of Europe, also of Asia and of Africa. They feed on fish. One pair in mature plumage is exhibited.

The Walk in this quarter is terminated by the EMU ENCLOSURE (43,) in which are kept two pairs of

EMUS.

Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ, Vieill.

Natives of New South Wales. A pair of these birds was hatched in the Royal Menagerie at Windsor, and was presented to the Society by His late Majesty. A second pair was presented by the Right Hon. John Charles Herries; other Donors are—Sturt, Esq., Capt. Freemantle, and Sir R. Heron. Many broods have been reared by the Society. Some of this year's birds are exhibited.

After passing through the TUNNEL (44), which connects the North and South Gardens, there appears in front a SQUIRREL CAGE (45), where during the summer, different species of the Squirrel kind are exhibited. Here at present are specimens of the

GREY SQUIRREL.

Sciurus cinereus, Linn.

Grey Squirrels were presented by the Marchioness of Cleveland, and — Wood, Esq. Mrs. Smith, H. Hore, Esq.

BLACK SQUIRREL.

Sciurus niger, Linn.

Both natives of North America.—Donors, B. Burnett, Esq., and Sir R. Heron.

CAPISTRATED SQUIRREL.

Sciurus capistratus, Bosc. Ecureuil à masque, *Cuv.*

Black, with the nose, ears, feet, and tip of the tail white. Also a native of North America.—Presented by H. Ewbank, Esq.

WHITE SQUIRREL.

The path to the right leads to a REPOSITORY (46), situated at the Eastern extremity of the ground, which is principally occupied by *Carnivorous Quadrupeds*.

LEOPARDS. (Male and Female.)

Felis Leopardus, Erxl. & Temm.

Leopards are natives of Asia and Africa.—One of these specimens is from India, the other from Africa. The male is a remarkably fine animal of the species. The female was presented by William Osborne, Esq.

Leopards have also been presented by Joseph Marryatt, Esq., Arthur Aston, Esq., Capt. Robert Lindsay, E.I.C.S., John Charles Herries, Esq., — Stuart, Esq., and Sir R. Heron.

PUMA. (Female.)

Felis concolor, Linn.

An inhabitant of both North and South America. In South America it is very ravenous; in the Northern part of that Continent it is said to be less furious, though equally destructive. The flesh is eaten.

One of the females has several times produced young. These, like the young cubs of the lion, are spotted, although the fully-grown animal is without spots.—*Pumas* have been presented by the Duke of Manchester, R. Pringle, Esq., the Rev. E. Kitson, and Richard Edwards, Esq.

OCELOT.

Felis Pardalis, Linn.

From South America. Also found in Mexico and other parts of North America. Is voracious in its wild state, and very destructive to small quadrupeds. Donors, His Majesty, Capt. Cook, George Swinton, Esq., Capt. Power, and Capt. Macquhae.

PERSIAN LYNX.

Felis Caracal, Schreb.

Presented by Sir R. Hill.

LION.

Felis Leo, Linn.

This is a young animal, and was presented in the summer of 1836 by Sir Thomas Reade, Consul at Tunis. On the tip of the tail of the male is found the small claw or prickle, which has been conjectured by one of the commentators on Homer, to be the stimulus with which the lion has poetically been said to lash himself into rage. Others have been presented by His Majesty.

AFRICAN CIVET CAT.

Viverra Civetta, Linn.

Native of various parts of Africa. It is this animal which produces the perfume called *Civet*. Donors, Capt. Ford, and Capt. Finlay.

RACCOON.

Procyon Lotor, Storr.

Donors, Mr. Hicks, Lieut. Purvis, and H. Newcome, Esq.

A JACKAL DOG. (Hybrid.)

Bred between a *Jackal* and *common Dog*, the former being the male parent.

JACKAL.

Canis aureus, Linn.

Donors, His Majesty, G. Bennett, Esq., C. K. Nicholls, Esq., W. Drayner, Esq., Capt. Whitehead, D. Hay, Esq., and I. F. Young, Esq.

Some of the larger *Monkeys* are also kept here; and during the winter a portion of the large Carnivorous *Birds*.

On the South side of the Repository are CAGES and KENNELS for DOGS and other QUADRUPEDS (47), where at present are confined specimens of the

EUROPEAN BADGER.

Meles vulgaris, Desm.

Donors, Capt. Bulkely, Rev. J. F. M. Halsey, Lieut. Col. Wroughton, John Hamilton, Esq., Marquis of Exeter, S. O'Brien, Esq., Mr. Kean, S. Hanbury, Esq., and W. Wyndham, Esq.

WOLF DOGS. (Male and Female.)

These are said to be used in Italy, Hungary, &c. to protect the flocks from the attacks of wolves.—Presented by Frederick Richard West, Esq.

PYRENEAN WOLF DOG.

Donors, John St. John Long, Esq., and Mr Lowth.

HUNGARIAN WOLF DOGS.

Presented by Rev. J. H. Randolph.

ENGLISH MASTIFF.

Presented by — Fuller, Esq. (Barrow Hill.)

ALPINE, OR MOUNT ST. BERNARD'S DOG

Donors, Earl of Dundonald, and J. Dibalday.

AUSTRALIAN DOG.

Found wild in New South Wales. Called *Dingo* by the natives.—A specimen was presented by Capt. James Murray, R.N.; a second by Edward Barnard, Esq.

SPANISH MASTIFF.

Presented by Don Casacea.

PERSIAN GREYHOUNDS.

Presented by G. A. Green, Esq.

RUSSIAN DOG.

Presented by Leonard Currie, Esq.

SCOTCH WOLF DOG.

Presented by Mr. Abercrombie.

JACKAL.

Canis aureus, Linn.

Returning towards the Tunnel, and proceeding in the Western direction of the North Garden, the visitor is led to the OSTRICH SHED AND YARD (48), where at present is kept a Female

OSTRICH. (Female.)

Struthio Camelus, Linn.

The Male is distinguished by its black plumage. It is from Tripoli. Donors, His Majesty, Admiral Briggs, Hanmer Warrington, Esq., the late Marchioness of Londonderry, and Sir Thomas Reade.

Westward of this Building is a PADDOCK (49), where the *Ostriches* are occasionally turned out. Connected with it is the KANGAROO SHED, the inhabitants of which are also permitted to range in the Paddock.

It is at present occupied by

CEREOPSIS GEESE. (See page 5.)

EMUS. (See page 29.)

CASSOWARY.

Casuarius Emeu, Lath.

Native of the more remote islands of the Indian Archipelago, and particularly of New Guinea. Remarkable for its bony helmet, and the varied and brilliant colours of the naked skin of its head and the upper part of its neck. Its wings are merely rudimentary, and are destitute of barbed feathers.—This bird was very young when placed in the Menagerie in the spring of 1832.

RHEA, OR AMERICAN OSTRICH.

Rhea Americana, Vieill.

Resembling the *Ostrich* of Africa in manners and disposition, but smaller, and having three toes on each foot instead of two. It inhabits the Southern and Western parts of South America.—From the Collection of the President, the Earl of Derby.

Westward is an extensive BUILDING (50), with adjoining YARDS and PADDOCKS, erected for the purpose of receiving some of the larger Quadrupeds presented by His Majesty. The following species are now exhibited.

WAPITI DEER.

Cervus Wapiti, Mitchell.

Natives of North America.—The entire stock was bred in this country, and young have been several times produced at the farm at Kingston Hill. The race may evidently become naturalized.—Donors, His Majesty and the Duke of Bedford.

BARBARY DEER.

Cervus Elaphus, Linn.? *Cervus Barbarus, Benn.*

Scarcely distinct from the *Red Deer* or *Stag* of Europe.—Presented by Sir Thomas Reade.

NYL-GHAUS.

Antilope picta, Pall.

The species is from India, inhabiting the confines of Tartary. It is also called the *white-footed Antelope*. *Nyl-ghaus* means *Blue Bull*. The female is without horns. The young specimen was born in the Gardens. Donors, His Majesty, Col. Sykes, and Capt. Walker.

DSHIKKETAEL.

Equus Hemionus, Pall.

Native of the Deserts of Mongolia. Distinguished from the *Ass* by its less heavy form, and by the absence of the dark stripe across the shoulders. It has a dark stripe along the back.—Presented by Captain Glasspoole.

SAMBUR DEER.

Cervus Hippelaphus, Cuv.

They are natives of the Continent of India.—Donors, the Queen, Capt. Fayerer, and Hon. D. Finch.

A little to the west of this Building is the Elephant House (51), occupied by the

INDIAN ELEPHANT.

Elephas Indicus, Cuv.

The larger individual has been in the Society's possession more than six years. When it arrived in the Menagerie it was about eleven years old. Its increase in height since January 1832 has been upwards of 1 foot 8 inches. The smaller specimen, a female, was obtained during the last year.

The Indian Elephant inhabits the Islands as well as the Continent. It is distinct in its form, and in the structure of its teeth, from the African Elephant; a remarkable feature of which is its excessively large ears.

The measurements of the large one are as follows :

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
To the centre of the back	8 5	Round hind-foot	4 0
" wether ...	8 3	" above ditto	3 1
" rump	8 1	" hock	2 9
Round the chest.....	12 10	" thigh close to flank	5 7
" middle of the body...	14 0	" neck	9 1
" flank	13 10	Over the crown of the head ...	10 0
Length of the trunk.....	6 5	Above the eyes	8 1
" back	14 3	Round the base of trunk	3 11
" tail	3 9	" centre of ditto.....	2 5
Round the fore-foot	4 4½	" end of ditto.....	1 0
" below the knee.....	2 11	From the top of the ear to bottom	2 2
" above ditto	3 5½	Breadth of ear	2 3
" below the elbow	4 5	From top of shoulder-blade to }	8 1
" above ditto	5 10	" rump	{

Here is also a specimen of the

INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

Rhinoceros unicornis, Linn. Rhinoceros Indicus, Cuv. One-horned Rhinoceros, Penn.

Obtained by the Society in the summer of 1834. It belongs to the one-horned species of the Peninsula of India, the only species of *Rhinoceros* that has in modern times been brought alive to Europe. The earliest of these modern arrivals was in the year 1513, and a rude engraving of it from a drawing made by Albert Durer, formed, during the two succeeding centuries, the only representation of the animal to which naturalists could refer. A second individual was brought to England in 1685; and four others arrived in Europe during the eighteenth century. Since the commencement of the nineteenth only one had made its appearance prior to the present year, in the progress of which no less than three individuals have been brought to England. The specimen exhibited is one of the largest that has been seen in this quarter of the globe, its measurements very nearly equalling those of the individual which died at Versailles in 1793, after a residence of 22 years. They are as follows :

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
To the centre of the back	5 0	Round above knee.....	2 4½
Withers.....	5 2½	" below the elbow	3 5
Rump	5 5½	" hind foot	2 10
Round the chest	9 4	" hind leg.....	1 11
" middle of the body...	11 2	" above the hough	2 7
" flank	9 7	Over the crown of head	5 4
Length of back from pole to tail	8 6	Above the eyes.....	5 0
" of tail	2 4	Below ditto	3 5
" of head.....	3 1	Round the base of ear	0 11½
Round fore-foot	3 0	Length of ear	1 0½
" below the knee.....	1 10½	From top of shoulder-blade to	
		" rump.....	6 0½

A habit which the animal has of constantly rubbing its horn against the sides of its den, prevents its attaining its natural dimensions.

During the day-time in the summer, one or other of these animals is usually allowed to range in the adjoining ELEPHANT'S PADDOCK and POND (51*). They are very fond of bathing, and it is interesting to observe them in the bath. The depth of the pond at its extremity is ten feet.

At a short distance from this Building are the PECCARY STIES (52), where two species of these animals, both natives of South America, are usually to be seen. At present the Collection contains only the

COLLARED PECCARY.

Dicotyles torquatus, F. Cuv.

Peccaries have been presented by Peter Ducane, Esq., and by Mrs. Fleming; and a pair, which was bred in this country, by Lord Rendlesham.

Here also are confined specimens of the

WILD BOAR.

Sus Scrofa, Linn.

Which belonged to the Royal Collection.

Opposite is the TAPIR HOUSE and POND (53), in which are contained

REIN DEER.

Cervus tarandus, Linn.

HIMALAYA STAG.

Cervus elaphoides, Hodggs.

Himalaya Mountains.

Toward the western extremity of the North Garden is a HOUSE for the UNDER-KEEPERS (54), one of the rooms in which forms a Repository for the smaller and more delicate Quadrupeds. Among them are the following species.

RUFFED LEMUR.

Lemur Macaco, Auct.

A specimen was presented by Capt. Last.

BLACK-FRONTED LEMUR.

Lemur nigrifrons, Geoff.

Donors, Capt. Withycombe, and Samuel Lancaster, Esq.

All these Lemurs are natives of Madagascar, where they are supposed to supply the place of the Monkey tribe.—Lemurs have been presented to the Society at different times by Robert Barclay, Esq., William Hopkins, Esq., Dr. Stephenson, &c., &c.

SLENDER LEMUR.

Loris gracilis, Geoff.

A native of India and the Indian Islands, wholly nocturnal in its habits, and feeding greedily on small live animals which it seizes with more agility than might be expected from the usual tardiness of its motions. In captivity it thrives very well on fruits and other vegetable substances.

KINKAJOUS.

Cercoleptes caudivolvulus, Ill.

From South America.

SQUIRREL FLYING OPOSSUM.

Petaurus sciureus, Geoff.

One of the Marsupial Quadrupeds of New Holland.—One presented by the Marchioness of Cleveland lived upwards of five years in the Menagerie.

PALLAS'S PARADOXURE.

Paradoxurus Pallasii, Gray.

India.

INDIAN CIVET CAT.

Viverra Rasse, Horsf.

From the Continent and Islands of India. It has been described by Dr. Horsfield as it exists in Java. Emits a musky odour.

BROWN COATI-MONDI.

Nasua fusca, F. Cuv.

Native of South America.—Presented by Sir Benjamin D'Urban.

RED COATI-MONDI.

Nasua rufa, F. Cuv.

Native of the warm parts of South America.—Presented by H. B. Hillier, Esq.

PATAS, OR RED MONKEY.

Cercopithecus ruber, Erxl.

A specimen recently received from P. L. Strachan, Esq., obtained from Teembo the capital of the Foulah country, about 300 miles inland from Sierra Leone.

PINE MARTEN.

Mustela martes, Linn.

British Islands.—Presented by —. Fuller, Esq.

COMMON MARTEN.

Mustela Foina, Linn.

British Islands.—Presented by Sir R. Heron.

GREY ICHNEUMON.

Herpestes griseus, Ill.

Native of India, where it is frequently kept in houses, similarly to the domestic cat.

VIVERRINE OPOSSUM.

Dasyurus viverrinus, Geoff.

Australia.—Presented by C. B. Vivaash, Esq.

MAUGE'S OPOSSUM.

Dasyurus Maugei, Geoff.

Both *Marsupial* inhabitants of New Holland.—Donors, Walter Buchanan, Esq., and C. B. Vivaash, Esq.

COMMON HEDGEHOG.

Erinaceus vulgaris, Linn.

British Islands.

HORY MARMOT.

Presented by R. King, Esq.

AGOUTIES, OR BRAZILIAN CAVIES.

Dasyprocta Acuti, Ill.

Natives of Brazil and the various parts of South America, where they are eaten by the inhabitants. They readily become tame. Feed on roots and fruits. When angry they strike the ground with their legs like a rabbit.—One of these was presented by Capt. George Francis Lyon, R.N.; the other by Lieut. Matthew Curling Friend, R.N.

CHINCHILLA.

Chinchilla lanigera, Benn.

South America.

HACKEE SQUIRREL.

Tamias Lysteri, Rich.

URSINE OPOSSUM.

Dasyurus ursinus, Geoff.

The largest species of the genus, and differing much in appearance from the rest. It inhabits Van Diemen's Land; and on account of its ferocious habits, and the destruction committed by it among the poultry and other domestic animals, obtained from the earliest settlers the name of the *Native Devil*.—Donors, Capt. Virtue, Sir John Rae Reid, and Capt. Riddell.

VIRGINIAN OPOSSUM.

Didelphys Virginiana, Shaw.

Carnivorous, feeding on birds; but also feeding on roots and fruits. This species is a well-known inhabitant of the Middle parts of the American Continent.—Specimens have been presented by Robert Harrison, Esq.

COMMON GENNET.

Viverra Genetta, Linn.

A native of Barbary and the South of Europe.

JAVANESE ICHNEUMON.

Herpestes Javanicus, Desm.

BRISTLY KANGAROO-RAT.

Hypsiprymnus setosus, Ogilby.

A new species of *Potoroo*, from Swan River, Western Australia, lately described for the first time by Mr. Ogilby.

DORMOUSE.

Myoxus avellanarius, Desm.

SPOTTED CAVY.

Cocogenus subniger, F. Cuv.

A native of South America, from Surinam to Paraguay.

GOLDEN AGOUTI.

Dasyprocta aurata, F. Cuv.

Presented by W. R. Read, Esq.

WHITE-BELLIED SPIDER MONKEY.

Ateles Belzebuth, Geoff.

South America.

WHITE MICE.

Mus Musculus, var. albus.

The well-known albino variety of the *common Mouse*.

Adjoining to the Under-Keepers' Apartments are the GARDENER'S-YARD and CONSERVATORY (55), and the CARPENTERS'-YARD and WORKSHOPS (56). To these Visitors are not admitted.

Beyond is a spacious and commodious Building (57), with an extensive Paddock recently erected for the *Giraffes*, the most attractive objects at present exhibited in the Gardens.

GIRAFFES, OR CAMELOPARDS.

Camelopardalis Giraffa.

These rare and beautiful animals constitute the second instance in which the *Giraffe* has visited our shores. In the year 1827 a female specimen in bad condition arrived at Windsor, as a present to H. M. George IV. from the Pacha of Egypt. This individual after lingering a few months died, and its mounted skin and skeleton adorn the Museum of the Society. At the same time that this was sent to England another was sent to Paris, where it is still living.

In the month of June 1836 the present individuals were received into the Gardens; they were procured in Arabia by M. Tibaut, not without great exertions both on his part and on that of the Arabs who accompanied him on his expedition; an interesting letter on the subject sent by him to the Secretary of the Society will be found in the Proceedings of Zool. Soc., 1836, p. 9, from which the following is extracted:

"The first run of the *Giraffe* is exceedingly rapid. The swiftest horse, if unaccustomed to the desert, could not come up with it unless with extreme difficulty. The Arabs accustom their coursers to hunger and to fatigue ; milk generally serves them for food, and gives them power to continue their exertions during a very long run. If the *Giraffe* reaches a mountain, it passes the heights with rapidity : its feet, which are like those of a *Goat*, endow it with the dexterity of that animal ; it bounds over ravines with incredible power ; horses cannot, in such situations, compete with it.

"The *Giraffe* is fond of a wooded country. The leaves of trees are its principal food. Its conformation allows of its reaching their tops. The one of which I have previously spoken as having been killed by the Arabs measured 21 French feet in height from the ears to the hoofs. Green herbs are also very agreeable to this animal ; but its structure does not admit of its feeding on them in the same manner as our domestic animals, such as the *Ox* and the *Horse*. It is obliged to straddle widely ; its two fore-feet are gradually stretched widely apart from each other, and its neck being then bent into a semicircular form, the animal is thus enabled to collect the grass. But on the instant that any noise interrupts its repast, the animal raises itself with rapidity, and has recourse to immediate flight.

"The *Giraffe* eats with great delicacy, and takes its food leaf by leaf, collecting them from the trees by means of its long tongue. It rejects the thorns, and in this respect differs from the *Camel*. As the grass on which it is now fed is cut for it, it takes the upper part only, and chews it until it perceives that the stem is too coarse for it. Great care is required for its preservation, and especially great cleanliness.

"It is extremely fond of society and is very sensible. I have observed one of them shed tears when it no longer saw its companions or the persons who were in the habit of attending to it."

Independent of the long neck, which forms so singular a feature in the *Giraffe*, there are many points in its structure well deserving attention. The eyes are large, soft, and bright, and are overshadowed by long thick lashes ; their prominent and lateral situation enables the animal to survey the desert around with the utmost ease ;—an important circumstance connected with its security in the midst of enemies.

The tongue is long, cylindrical, capable of great extension and of remarkable flexibility ; it is in fact an organ of prehension, by means of which the animal draws down the twigs and leaves of the trees on which it feeds ; the lips are also extremely moveable, and the nostrils are oblique slits capable of being closed at pleasure. The muzzle is not naked as in the *Ox* but clothed with hair, an index of its browsing not grazing habits. The horns are short, covered with skin, surmounted by a tuft of long hair, and a protuberance, as if occasioned by a horn rising beneath the skin, appears in the centre of the forehead. The bone there exhibits a bold conical process which is more conspicuous in the male than in the female.

The muzzle is peculiarly slender and elongated.

In its disposition the *Giraffe* is very gentle and timid ; in captivity, however, with kinū treatment, it soon becomes familiar, and loses all distrust even towards strangers. Notwithstanding its natural gentleness, the *Giraffe* when hard pressed by its enemies defends itself very vigorously, striking powerful blows with its limbs, and thus often effectually keeping the aggressor at bay. The *Lion* is its most formidable antagonist, before whose strength it frequently falls a victim.

On the East side of the New Giraffe House are some Sheds which are at present used for the accommodation of such of the larger animals as may be on the sick list, either from accidents or other causes.

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<i>Macrocercus Aracanga, Vieill.</i>		Grey-breasted Parrakeet. <i>Africa</i>	17
Red and Blue Macaw. <i>South America</i>	6	<i>Psittaca murina.</i>	
<i>Macrocercus Macao, Vieill.</i>		Guinea Parrakeet. <i>Africa</i>	18
Blue and Yellow Macaw. <i>S. America</i>	16	<i>Psittacula pullaria, Kuhl.</i>	
<i>Macrocercus Arauna, Vieill.</i>		Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet. <i>East Indian Islands</i>	29
Hyacinthine Macaw. <i>South America</i>	16	<i>Psittacula Galgula.</i>	
<i>Macrocercus hyacinthinus, Vieill.</i>		Grey-headed Parrakeet	
Brazilian Green Macaw. <i>S. America</i>	16	<i>Psittacula cana, Kuhl.</i>	
<i>Macrocercus severus, Vieill.</i>			

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Imperial Parrot	18	White-fronted Parrot. <i>South America</i> ...	18
<i>Psittacus Augustus, Vig.</i>		<i>Psittacus albifrons, Lath.</i>	
Amazonian Parrot. <i>South America</i>	18	Dusky Parrot. <i>South America</i>	30
<i>Psittacus Amazonicus.</i>		<i>Psittacus sordidus, Linn.</i>	
Yellow-headed Amazonian Parrot. <i>South America</i>	18	Mitred Parrot. <i>South America</i>	18
<i>Psittacus ochrocephalus, Gmel.</i>		<i>Psittacus mitratus, Temm.</i>	
Dufresne's Parrot. <i>South America</i>	18	Ash-coloured Parrot. <i>Africa</i>	18
<i>Psittacus Dufresnii.</i>		<i>Psittacus erithacus, Linn.</i>	
Mealy Parrot. <i>South America</i>	30	Senegal Parrot. <i>Africa</i>	18
<i>Psittacus pulverulentus, Linn.</i>		<i>Psittacus Senegalus, Linn.</i>	
White-headed Parrot. <i>South America</i> ... 30		Bay-headed Parrot. <i>Africa</i>	18
<i>Psittacus leucocephalus, Linn.</i>		<i>Psittacus badiceps.</i>	

Order III. RASORES, or GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

Stock Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	4	Hybrid Reeves' Pheasant	1
<i>Columba Enas, Linn.</i>		(Between Reeves' and common Pheasant.)	
Ring Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	4	Ring-necked Pheasant. <i>China</i>	1
<i>Columba Palumbus, Linn.</i>		<i>Phasianus torquatus, Temm.</i>	
Cora Dove. <i>South America</i>	22	Purple-breasted Pheasant. <i>China</i>	10
<i>Columba Corensis, Gmel.</i>		<i>Phasianus pectoralis,</i>	
Turtle Dove. <i>British Islands</i>	22	(Between common Pheasant and common Fowl.)	
<i>Columba Turtur, Linn.</i>		Temminck's Horned Pheasant. <i>China</i> ... 1	
Collared Turtle Dove. <i>East Indies</i>	22	<i>Tragopan Temminckii, Gray.</i>	
<i>Columba risoria, Linn.</i>		Guinea Pintado. <i>Africa</i>	1
Nicobar Pigeon. <i>India</i>	22	<i>Numida Meleagris, Linn.</i>	
<i>Columba Nicobarica, Linn.</i>		Common Partridge. <i>British Islands</i> ... 10	
Bronze-winged Pigeon. <i>New Holland</i> ... 22		<i>Perdix cinerea, Lath.</i>	
<i>Columba chalcoptera, Lath.</i>		Chinese Quail	22
White-crowned Pigeon. <i>West Indies</i> 22		<i>Coturnix Chinensis.</i>	
<i>Columba leucocephala, Linn.</i>		Virginian Quail. <i>North America</i> 22	
Pasenger Pigeon. <i>North America</i>	24	<i>Ortyx Virginianus, Steph.</i>	
<i>Columba migratoria, Linn.</i>		Ostrich. <i>Africa</i> 31	
Moustached Pigeon. <i>St. Domingo</i>	22	<i>Struthio Camelus, Linn.</i>	
<i>Columba mystacea, Temm.</i>		Rhea, or American Ostrich..... 31	
Ground Pigeon. <i>St. Domingo</i>	22	<i>Rhea Americana, Vieill.</i>	
<i>Columba passerina, Linn.</i>		Cassowary. <i>Indian Islands</i>	31
Red-breasted Pigeon. <i>Indian Islands</i> ... 22		<i>Casuarius Emeu, Lath.</i>	
<i>Columba cruenta, Linn.</i>		Emu. <i>New Holland</i>	29
Fancy Pigeons	4, 7, 28	<i>Dromaius Novaë Hollandiae, Vieill.</i>	
Domesticated varieties.		Crested Curassow. <i>South America</i> 27	
Sonnerat's Jungle-Fowl. <i>India</i>	1	<i>Crax Alector, Linn.</i>	
<i>Gallus Sonneratii, Temm.</i>		Globose Curassow. <i>South America</i> 27	
Pea-Fowl. <i>Japanese</i>	1	<i>Crax globicera, Linn.</i>	
<i>Pavo cristatus, var. Linn.</i>		Yarrell's Curassow. <i>South America</i> 27	
Common Pheasant	1	<i>Crax Yarrellii, Benn.</i>	
<i>Phasianus Colchicus, Linn.</i>		Red Curassow. <i>South America</i>	28
Gold Pheasant. <i>China</i>	1	<i>Crax rubra, Linn.</i>	
<i>Phasianus pictus, Linn.</i>		Razor-billed Curassow. <i>South America</i> . 28	
Silver Pheasant. <i>China</i> 1		<i>Ourax Mitu, Cuv.</i>	
<i>Phasianus nycthemerus, Linn.</i>		Galeated Curassow. <i>South America</i> ... 28	
Reeves' Pheasant. <i>China</i>	10	<i>Ourax galeata, Cuv.</i>	
<i>Phasianus Reevesii, Hardw.</i>			

Order IV. GRALLATORES, or WADING BIRDS.

Cape Crowned Crane. <i>S. Africa</i>	27	Demoiselle Crane. <i>North Africa</i>	27
<i>Balearica Regulorum.</i>		<i>Anthropoides Virgo, Vieill.</i>	
Balearic Crowned Crane. <i>N. Africa</i>	27	Stanley Crane. <i>S. Africa</i>	27
<i>Balearica pavonina, Briss.</i>		<i>Anthropoides Stanleyanus, Vig.</i>	

Page.	Page.
Indian or Saurace Crane	27
<i>Grus Antigone, Linn.</i>	
African Gigantic Crane. <i>Africa</i>	27
<i>Ciconia Marabou, Vig., & Child.</i>	
White Stork. <i>British Islands</i>	27
<i>Ciconia alba, Briss.</i>	
Black Stork. <i>European Continent</i>	27
<i>Ciconia nigra, Ray.</i>	
Cayenne Night Heron	27
<i>Ardea Cayenneusis, Gmel.</i>	
Spoonbill. <i>European Continent</i>	27
<i>Platalea leucorodia, Linn.</i>	
Land Rails. <i>British Islands</i>	20
<i>Crex pratinus, Bechst.</i>	
Moor Hen. <i>British Islands</i>	23
<i>Gallinula chloropus, Lath.</i>	
Purple Gallinule	24
<i>Porphyrio hyacinthina, Temm.</i>	
Common Coot. <i>British Islands</i>	24
<i>Fulica atra, Linn.</i>	

Order V. NATATORES, OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

Wild Swan. <i>British Islands</i>	11	Penguin Duck	11
<i>Cygnus ferus, Briss.</i>		Anas Boschas, <i>Linn.</i> var.	
Mute Swan. <i>British Islands</i>	10	Summer Teal. <i>North America</i>	14
<i>Cygnus Olor.</i>		Anas Sponsa, <i>Linn.</i>	
Black Swan. <i>New Holland</i>	5	Mandarin Teal. <i>China</i>	14
<i>Cygnus atratus, Meyer.</i>		Anas galericulata, <i>Linn.</i>	
Cereopsis. <i>New Holland</i>	5	Japanese Teal. <i>China</i>	14
<i>Cereopsis Nova Hollandiae, Lath.</i>		Anas formosa, <i>Pall.</i>	
*Magellanic Goose. <i>Chiloe</i>	14	Common Teal. <i>British Islands</i>	15
<i>Anser Magellanicus.</i>		Anas Crecca, <i>Linn.</i>	
Sandwich Islands Goose.....	14	Widgeon. <i>British Islands</i>	5
<i>Bernicla Sandvicensis, Vig.</i>		Anas Penelope, <i>Linn.</i>	
Canada Goose. <i>North America</i>	11	Gadwall. <i>British Islands</i>	14
<i>Anser Canadensis.</i>		Anas strepera, <i>Linn.</i>	
Chinese Goose. <i>China</i>	11	Red-billed Whistling Duck. <i>West Indies</i> . 15	
<i>Anser cygnoides.</i>		Anas autumnalis, <i>Linn.</i>	
Wild Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	26	Pintail Duck. <i>British Islands</i>	14
<i>Anser ferus.</i>		Anas acuta <i>Linn.</i>	
Bean Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	26	Shoveller Duck. <i>British Islands</i>	15
<i>Anser Segetum.</i>		Anas clypeata, <i>Linn.</i>	
White-fronted Goose. <i>British Islands</i> ... 26		Tufted Duck. <i>British Islands</i>	15
<i>Anser albifrons.</i>		Fuligula cristata.	
Egyptian Goose. <i>Africa</i>	26	Golden-eye Duck. <i>British Islands</i>	14
<i>Anser Aegyptiacus, Briss.</i>		Clangula vulgaris, <i>Leach.</i>	
Barnacle Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	5	Common Cormorant. <i>British Islands</i> ... 4	
<i>Anser leucopsis, Bechst.</i>		Carbo Cormoranus, <i>Meyer.</i>	
Brent Goose. <i>British Islands</i>	5	White Pelican. <i>Asia</i>	29
<i>Anser Bernicla.</i>		Pelecanus Onocrotalus, <i>Linn.</i>	
Spur-winged Goose. <i>Africa</i>	11	Herring Gull. <i>British Islands</i> ... 11	
<i>Anser Gambensis, Ray.</i>		Larus argentatus, <i>Brunn.</i>	
Shieldrake. <i>British Islands</i>	5		
<i>Anas Tadorna, Linn.</i>			

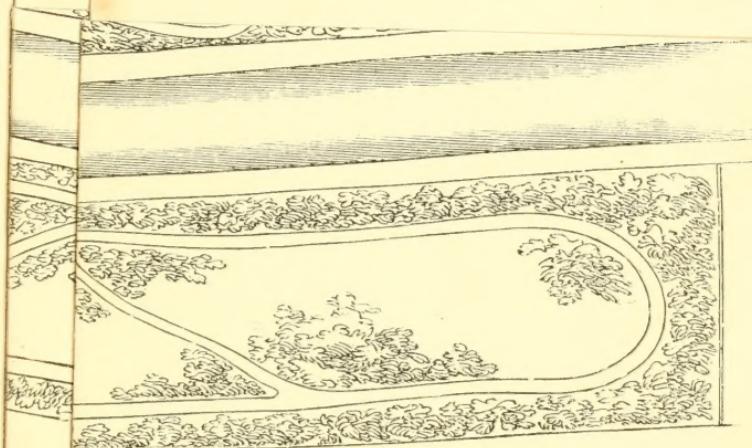
CLASS REPTILIA.

Hercules Tortoise. <i>Caraccas</i>	12	European Box-Tortoise. <i>South Europe</i> ... 13	
<i>Testudo Hercules, Spix.</i>		Cistuda Europaea. <i>Flem.</i>	
Greek Tortoise. <i>S. Europe</i>	12	Three-banded Box-Tortoise	13
<i>Testudo Graeca, Linn.</i>		Sternotherus trifasciatus, <i>Bell.</i>	
Barbary Tortoise. <i>N. Africa</i>	12	Green Lizards. <i>Jersey</i>	19
<i>Testudo Mauritanica, Bibr.</i>		Lacerta viridis, <i>Daud.</i>	
American Box-Tortoise. <i>North America</i> . 12			
<i>Cistuda Ca rolinia, Say.</i>			

CLASS PISCES.

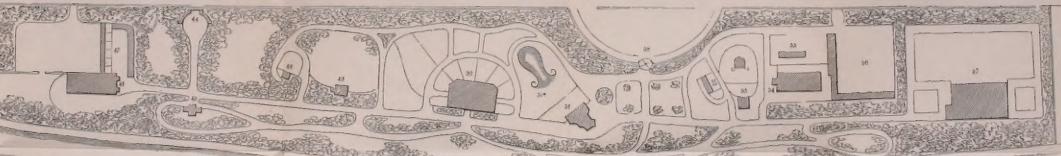
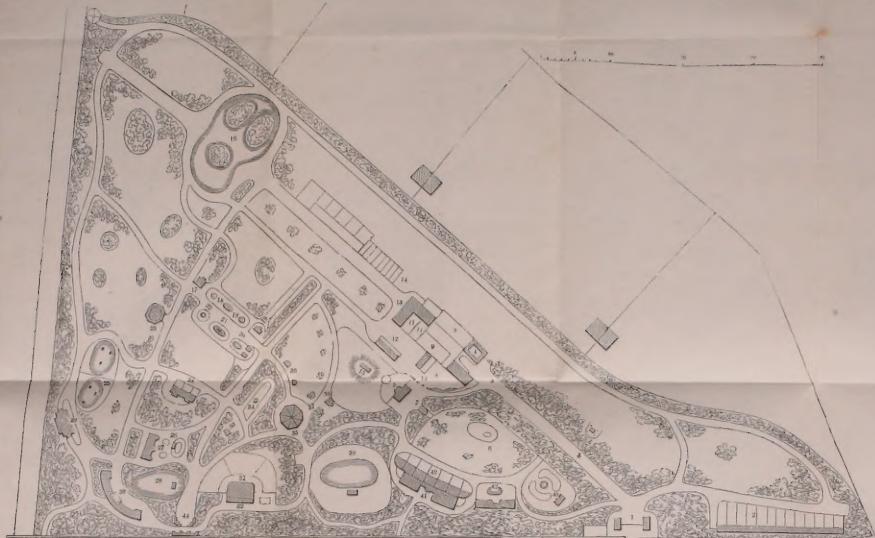
Golden Carp. <i>British Islands</i>	page 14
<i>Cyprinus auratus, Linn.</i>	

DF'S PARK.



- 21. Ott Elephant House.
- 22. En *Elephants' Paddock and Pond.
- 23. Re Peccary Sties.
- 24. Mo Tapirs' House.
- 25. Po Under Keeper's Apartments. Room for
small Quadrupeds.
- 26. Bea Fal Gardeners' Yard, &c.
- 27. Por Carpenters' Yard and Workshops.
- 28. Par Giraffe House and Paddock.
- 30. Avi Turnstile Gate.

MAP OF THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY IN THE REGENTS PARK.



REFERENCES TO THE MAP.

1. Entrance Lodge.
2. Pleasant Aviaries.
3. Terrier.
4. Fox.
5. Lioness House.
6. Lawn and Pond.
7. Eagle Cage for Macaws.
8. Cheetah Yards.
9. Yards for Deer, &c.
10. Sixth Bear's Den.
11. Walk and Shed for Deer, &c.
12. Den for Large Quadrupeds.
13. Winter Repository.
14. Mincing Aviaries and Bowdromes.
15. Walk and Enclosure for Catta.
16. Pond for Beaus, &c.
17. Polar Bear's Den and Bath.
18. Monkey House.
19. Henry Eagle Cage.
20. Seal's House.

21. Otter Cage and Pond.
22. Enclosure for Tawneys.
23. Refreshment Room.
24. Monkey House.
25. Polar Bear's Den and Mandarin Tool, &c.
26. Beaver Pond.
27. Falcon and Vulture Aviary.
28. Pheasant and Small Ducks.
29. Parrot House.
30. Aviary for Small Birds.

31. Eagle-Snake and Yards.
32. Owl Cage.
33. Turtle Dove Cage.
34. Enclosure for Rabbits.
35. Hawk Cage.
36. Eagle Cage.
37. Guinea Pig Enclosure.
38. Wolf Cage.
39. Pond for Geese, &c.
40. Large Aviaries.
41. Head Keeper's Apartments.
42. Enclosure for Pelicans.
43. Bear House and Yard.
44. Turnip.
45. Small Caged.
46. Repository.
47. Dog Kennels.
48. Fish Pond.
49. Kingfisher's Shed and Paddock.
50. House and Yards for Wapiti Deer, &c.

51. Elephant House.
52. Elephant's Paddock and Pond.
53. Fox's Yards.
54. Tapir House.
55. Under Keeper's Apartments. Room for
the Young Quadrupeds.
56. Gardeners' Yards, &c.
57. Carpenter's Yard and Workshops.
58. Carpenters' Yard and Paddock.
59. Office.
60. Turnstile Gate.

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